The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 748

THE WAR.

Progress of Hostilities Around the French Capital.

The Prussians Gain an Important Position North of the City.

Simultaneous Bombardment and Attack to be Made.

Bismarck Denies that the War is Waged on Republican Institutions.

The Prussians Driven in a Number of Small Engagements.

An Entire Change of the Prussian Tactics.

All the Large Cities to be Seized.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Bismarck and the French Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 6, 1:35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London Daily Telegraph, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallett, or to any other person.

"BISMARCK."

Arrangements for the Bombardment of Paris.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment syringentants are perfected.

The Emperor Denies the Manifesto.

M. Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police at Paris, to-day publishes, in the name of the Emperor, a repudiation of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

Eastern France.

The French fortresses of Belfont, Schlettstadt and New Breisach are to be attacked at once.

The capture of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The Prussians have occupied the Provinces of Maine, Orleans and Picardy, without finding any traces of the new French levies.

The Prussians have evacuated Montdidier and are marching toward Compiegne.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Germans have occupied, in force, Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure, on the Seine, fifty miles below Paris. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the National Guards.

The Prussians Driven.

A dispatch from Vendome, a town in the department of Loire Inferieure, at 9 o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence: The Prussians have been driven from Jarville and the neighboring villages in the department of Eure et Loire.

The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers.

The road between Vendome and Vendome is thronged with National Guards. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France.

Returned to Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Gen. Bourbaki has been allowed to re-enter Metz, orders to that effect having been signed by King William before the General left on his fruitless errand to England.

Meat Scarce in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that fresh meat is rapidly vanishing, but breadstuffs are plenty. There is also plenty of guns, ammunition, etc.

Carrying the War into the Clouds.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Gazette publishes a Belgian dispatch announcing a wonderful aeronautic machine, the invention of a young Belgian named Felix Tournachon Nadar, the celebrated French aeronaut, who ascended in a balloon several times during the seige of Paris.

A Big Gun.

The great gun for Fort D'Ivry is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

General Brandebiack has been appointed military governor of Versailles.

The Bavarians' barracks at Stache occupy wooden huts instead of tents.

Underground Communication to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Both the Cologne Gazette and Independance Belge say there is complete underground communication to Paris and to Tours.

Prussians Alarmed at the Approach of Winter.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege at Paris.

Gen. Bourbaki has conducted his army into Metz.

Europe has been completely emancipated by the Prussians. There are still above 2,000 at Rambouliet. A dispatch from Bonneville, department of Haute Savoie, Thursday evening, says the enemy are evacuating the country beyond Tours and apparently falling back on Etampes.

Bazaine's Objective.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The only objection the Bavarian Government has to the German Confederacy is her reluctance to place her army under Federal charge during times of peace.

There is no alternative left Bazaine on the "Rectitude of England's Neutrality."

The Prussian Position Assured Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Prussian Guard is North of Paris, between the canal De L'Ourcq and the Northern railway, for its right is stationed the Fourth corps, and on the left the Twelfth corps. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard list been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the canal De L'Ourcq into the Marne river. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design one source of the water supply of the besieged will be cut off.

The Situation Inside of Paris.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The following is an extract from a Paris letter dated October 3: "The socialist opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris for the benefit of the national defenders and concentration of the proceeds by accomplices in the Bonaparte's usurpation. The Government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these demands. They also demand the destruction of the Column Vendome and all the monuments erected to Bonaparte.

"The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared. Already the stubborns are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people, but that the government has no right to take them. Five thousand beeves and four thousand sheep are stilled daily, which is perhaps enough for all if a fair distribution were made, but unfortunately money buys the best in quality and quantity, and little or none is left for the poor. Many groceries have been closed by the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat. Coal and wood have nearly failed, which is a serious thing for the poor.

"Still the city may hold some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if the proper organization is made. The Government has fixed the price of meat and made a requisition for all the flour and wheat in the city."

The Wounds of the Needle Gun.

Speaking of the engagement at Cheville, our Paris correspondent on the 3d inst. says: Dr. Swinburne describes the wounds of the needle gun as terrible. The balls are of larger size than any other used. Ambulances went further into the Prussian lines than into those of the French. After the last battle it was fortunate that party fell in the hands of an intelligent Prussian regiment or they would not have escaped. The officers told Rev. Mr. Lennox that if by chance he had fallen with the Paseo regiments, composed of ignorant fellows, they wouldn't answer as to what the consequences would have been. They were treated with the greatest consideration.

The Voting in Rome.

A correspondent writing from Rome, under date of the 3d inst., describes the scenes attendant upon the plebiscite. He visited most of the polling stations during the day. A fairer plan than that adopted by the municipal authorities could not be seen, and every class of the population, except the priests and these associated with them, voted.

Massacre in the City.

All the wretched dogs and cats within the city by the Italian assault was that done to the walls of the Vatican. The Quirinal and the Collegio and the Palace of Laterian, the Basilian buildings and the gardens of the Scolesanta received no injuries. The large palace of Villa Bonaparte was burnt by flying missiles. The Royal levee has not the apparent favor on the public pulse.

A Letter from Louis Blanc.

[Tribune special.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A Paris letter of the 3d says that Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people. He says that the siege of Paris is a monstrous phenomenon which is the result of history. Civilization is a problem over in Paris. The King of Prussia is the Attila of the nineteenth century. He appeals to the English people, but not them alone, for Republican France has a right to the sympathies of all. He then describes war, which he says is Germanism gone mad. The King of Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the Empire had disappeared and the Republic proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the Daily News, of Sept. 7th, saying: "The Republican party is in no wise responsible for the war," and he dares any one to deny that since September 4 their party has represented the aspirations and genius of France. It is not true that the French nation has this terrible conflict upon its conscience. The King of Prussia is a desperate gambler, but the bloody game of battle may turn against him.

M. Louis Blanc concludes, "If the English people understand that our cause is that of the whole world—being that of justice—it is for it to act—to ponder on what concerns it, the consequences of leaving the right of conquest unbridled, which, by its indifference, sanctions the saturnalia of force, risks experiencing them and deserves to do so. It is the business of the English people to look to it; ours is to prove to the world that our cause is just, and this being understood, to die for the right which never dies, or conquer with it.

A Circular from Bismarck.

The Tribune special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 6th the following circular from Count Bismarck, dated Ferrieres, October 1st: "From reports in the public journals it appears that the delegation of the French Government in Tours have officially announced that the undersigned had declared [illegible] Count Bismarck continues the war to reduce France to the position of a power of the second rank. Although such expressions could only be intended to fallaciously circle unacquainted with the language used in the international negotiations and ignorant of the geography of France, still, the circumstance that the official announcement bears the signature of Monsieur Cremieux, Gallais, Glaxin and Fourichon, gentlemen belonging to the government of a great European power, induces me to request your Excellency to put it in a proper light in your official intercourse.

"In an interview with M. Favre the question of the conditions of peace was not formally considered. At his special request I communicated to the French Minister, in general outline, the same views which formed the principal topic of the circular dated Meaux, September 16th, describing the territorial connection, implies a reduction of the French territory equal in area to the increases through Savoy and Nice, the population of which provinces, united from Italy, was about three quarters of a million. When it is considered that France, according to the census of 1866 numbered thirty-eight million inhabitants without Algeria, and with Algeria, now furnishing a material part of the French war forces, forty-two millions, it is palpable that a decrease of three-fourths of a million changes nothing in the importance of France as ages past foreign countries, while we leave to that great Empire the same elements of power and possession whereof in the Oriental and Italian wars enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence on the destiny of Europe. These few points will suffice to successfully oppose the logic of events.

"To the examination of the proclamation of the 24th of last month, I only add that in my communications with M. Favre I expressly declared at action to these views, and I need not assure your Excellency that I refrained from every reference allusion to the consequences of the present war, or the future position of France as a great power of the world."

"BISMARCK."

Strasbourg Before the Surrender.

[Herald special.]

A Paris letter of the 3d inst. states that the Strasbourg statue is now called the Statue de Resistance, and on the 3d was decorated by the citizens, soldiers and women in honor of Gen. Uhrich.

Paris.

The Tuileries are crowded, and the camp ground and all places of amusement are closed.

The defeat of the sortie on the 1st of September created consternation.

There have been a few encounters at night between organized bands of ruffians and the military. Should further reverses occur it is feared the dangerous classes would inaugurate a terrible revolution.

Under date of the 4th the same correspondent states that the news of the surrender of Strasbourg and Toul had a depressing effect, and troops lined the streets to preserve order.

Barnside in the Clay.

General Burnside and Paul Fortese arrived yesterday morning from Brussels to Paris. They went to the American legation and had an interview with Favre. Burnside declares the fortifications of Paris to be most formidable.

The Electric Lights.

The Prussians failed in attempts to place batteries and build redoubts at night by reason of electric lights directed by them to the French gunners on the bastions.

Minister Washburne has abandoned his residence, as the whole quarter is barricaded and under guard. Manifesto declare their inability to furnish more arms at present. All American will leave Paris when Washburne leaves. A balloon ascension offers to take people out of the city for two thousand francs per head.

The Jacobins demand an equal distribution of food.

Protest Against the Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Examiner energetically appeals to the powers to prevent the bombardment of Paris or the partition of France.

FROM FRANCE.

A Circular from the Government.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—A circular issued from the Government yesterday regulates the formation of a new assembly. It declares the number of Deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 258 instead of 750, and decrees that all elections since March, 1870, be repealed.

Gen. Le Mollronge, Commander of the Army of Loire, has arrived here. Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

Uhrich All Right.

TOURS, October 7.—The capitulation of General Uhrich is fully approved by the Government here, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. The General is free from all reproach and in full accord with the Government.

The Provisional Enter the French Army.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The Bonilical Zouaves, 5,000 strong, arrived at Tours to-day, and will enter the French service.

The Turcos.

MONTAROIS, Oct. 5—via Tours, 6.—A Prussian post at Boudarcy, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by Turcos.

Epernay Evacuated.

CHARTERS, Oct. 6—via Tours.—Epernay has been evacuated by the Prussians, who are retreating.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—General Cambriels reports to the Minister of War from Epinal, on the 6th, that the enemy are going towards New Brisach. There was skirmishing on the 4th and 5th, without serious results.

More Successes of the National Guard.

ROUEN, Oct 7, via TOURS.—The Prussians at Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gisors of two thousand men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and also to the eastward.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the east and southeast of France on the march to Lyons.

The French for the Vosges.

The journals say there is a general rising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all men are armed. The Franc-Tireurs are in all the passes and give no quarter.

French Discipline.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—A circular from the Ministry enjoins the organization of courts martial to insure discipline.

Italy Won't Claim Nice.

TOURS, via TOURS, Oct. 7.—It is creditably reported that the Italian Government has taken the initiative for the declaration that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

Secret Movement of Troops from Tours.

TOURS, Oct. 6—via London, 7.—The troops have all left here. Their movements are kept secret.

Escape of Garibaldi.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 7.—Garibaldi has arrived here.

The Troops from Italy.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The Pontifical Zouaves, who are to come to Tours, will form a complete corps of 5,000 or 6,000. Two thousand Italian troops have arrived at Chateaberry.

The people of Tours, who attach great importance to every action of the United States Government, are much excited over the visit of General Burnside to Favre. Burnside is now in Paris, and it is reported that he is to visit M. Gremieux.

FROM GERMANY.

The Troops Before Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 3, Evening, via BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Prussian cavalry are scouring the country toward Lyons. They drove 1,500 Mobiles and Gardes Mobiles from Dreux.

Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

The Cost of Strasbourg.

STRASBOURG, via Berlin, Oct. 7, 6 A. M.—General Von Werder, the Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers' loss, from the 28 ult of September to the day of capitulating, was thirty killed and 100 wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 900 killed and wounded, including 118 officers. The besieging army has gone towards Paris.

Barbarism, via Berlin, Oct. 7.—The Prussians have opened their heavy batteries on Soissons, the Northern fortress of Metz, and the French replies with spirit, and the cannonade lasted two hours. The result is unknown, but is probably indecisive.

New Prussian Tactics.

[Herald special.]

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—With the fall of Toul and Strasbourg, and the uninterrupted communication with Pont-a-Mousson and headquarters, the war has assumed a new phase. Henceforth the tactics will be to pay no attention to fortifications, but march direct to the large cities and invest them. This applies especially to operations toward Lyons, for which piece three divisions have left Strasbourg, and also the reserves of the third army corps and the South German reserve. They have been directed to speedily reduce the principal French cities, and their advance cannot be hindered by any hostile demonstrations of the enemy. The feasibility of this plan is demonstrated in the taking of Orleans, and almost without resistance.

The Prussian army has formed a circuit of eighty miles around Paris. Similar proceedings are expected from the reserves of the South German army now in great strength at Chalons Soissons and Rories, giving the key to the important towns in northern and eastern France.

Napoleon's Anticipations.

Napoleon is beginning to feel himself quite at home in his involuntary confinement. A few days since he reviewed a battery of artillery which the Governor of Wilhelmsho had drawn up without the spacious courts of the castle. The Emperor, accompanied by his entire staff, Prince Murat, and Generals Ney, Castelnau, Reille, Douay, Hoyo, and Lauriston, was received by the major in command. He inspected everything. The manoeuvres lasted half an hour, and the Emperor expressed himself approvingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Masonic Charities.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Masonic fraternity of England has contributed several thousand pounds sterling for the relief of the families of German soldiers.

Remains of Paul Cassagnac.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—The remains of Paul Cassagnac were interred at Cassel. Granier de Cassagnac has gone to visit the Emperor at Wilhemshohe.

Thiers's Opposition to Italian Unity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Thiers, while here, explained to the Italian Ambassador that his only motive for opposing Italian unity was the fear that it would encourage German unity.

Canadian Emigration.

A new impetus is to be given the Canadian Emigration scheme. Recently the Liverpool authorities have encouraged Mrs. Rye, who has for a long time been identified with emigration projects. With her assistance many fatherless children have been sent to the new world under her direction and supervision.

The survivors of the wrecked ship Opelda have arrived.

Ball on the Franklin.

Rear Admiral Gleason last evening gave a grand ball on board the flag-ship Franklin. Five hundred invitations were issued, and the affair was very brilliant.

Rifles for Russia.

Colonel Bunyapowski arrived yesterday to receive the rifles manufactured at Bingampton for the Russian Government.

A Revolt Imminent Among the French Prisoners in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—There are symptoms of a revolt among the French prisoners at Garderion. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure, and the rifles will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

The Belgian Frontier.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—Belgian papers say there is great activity everywhere to protect the frontier. Marshal Moltke and Gen. Leroy, French fortifications near the Belgian border, by the Prussians is thought to be the motive for these precautions.

The Roman Jesuits.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Jesuits are leaving the city.

Dreadful Earthquake in Calabria.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dreadful earthquake has just occurred in Calabria. Many lives were lost, and several villages utterly destroyed.

Gen. La Mamora leaves Florence for Rome on Monday.

Protest from Archbishop Cullen.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Archbishop Cullen has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity sympathizing with the French people and protesting against Italian outrages on the Pope.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93⅞. Bonds quiet; United States coupons of '62, 91¾, 92; '65's, 90 90½; 10-40s, 88. Erie 18¾. Illinois Central 93. Great Western 29½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Cotton sales of the week, 70,000 bales; exports, 24,000; consumption, 43,000; stock in port, 584,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts for the week, 90,000 bales; American, 19,000; stock, 1,000,000 bales; American, 224,000 bales. Quiet and steady. Wheat, California white, 10s 3d.

NEW ORLEANS.

Deaths from Yellow Fever—Republican Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 15.

The nominating convention of the Republican party, which met yesterday, adopted resolutions congratulating the people on the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, favoring strict economy in all public matters, declaring a determination to repeal the obnoxious laws that were enacted to the injury of the people, favoring only honest men and true Republicans for offices, and the enactment of such laws as will secure the proper observation of the Sabbath. Rev. G. Latchell was elected president of the Convention. He nominated for Mayor of New Orleans, and T. A. Walshe for Congress, Second district.

A Terrible Boiler Explosion.

EVANSVILLE Oct. 7.—The boiler of a portable saw mill exploded yesterday near Richland, Spencer county, killing Jacob Hornbuckle, engineer, and horribly mangling Andrew Huffman, aged 16 years. Wm Woodruff, aged 24, had his head blown off. Albert Absnire had his skull broken, and will probably die. Mr. Stidwell, aged 50, had his leg crushed, and it had to be amputated. Pieces of the bodies were thrown thirty feet, and pieces of the machinery fifty to one hundred yards.

ALABAMA PLEASANTRIES.

What Negroes Get for Voting the Democratic Ticket—A Radical Raid on a Colored Church—Promiscuous Murder.

A bad state of affairs exists in the vicinity of Tuskegee, Alabama. At a Radical convention there on Monday last, the negroes excited much confusion and great bitterness of feeling, by their disorderly conduct. The meeting broke up, however, before blood was shed, but when the members of the convention were taken in carriages through the suburbs, stopping for refreshments at a private residence in Clinton. The banquet at Mike's Hall was one of the most splendid affairs that ever occurred in this country. The whole floor was crowded with tables bardsomely decorated. Three hundred guests were accommodated by President Theodore Cook, Vice-President Torrence, Judge Storer, Hon. George H. Pendleton, General [illegible] Banks and others selected to respond to the regular toasts.

The best of feeling prevailed, and the speeches were happily delivered and well received. Nothing occurred to mar the occasion, and the festivities lasted until a late hour.

THURSDAY'S EVENING SESSION.

The following is a report of the proceedings of the evening session of Thursday which came too late for publication yesterday:

THE WAR.

Mr. Macombee, of Arkansas, from the committee on the war resulting in restoring the war to France and Prussia, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The commercial relations of the United States with Europe being seriously disturbed by the present calamitous war between France and Prussia, and it being the true interests of Europe and America are to be promoted in the establishing of permanent peace between the belligerents; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention, representing the commercial interest of the whole country, respectfully, but earnestly request the President of the United States to tender the good offices of the Government to the end of permanent peace upon a basis consistent with the honor and dignity of the parties of the war."

Adopted.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS WHOLESALE.

The Committee on Harbors presented a lengthy report, signed by Wm. Milner, of Alabama, chairman, recommending to Congress the improvement of nearly every harbor and navigable river of the Southern coast.

Mr. Reemelin was positive that the document was valuable, for it showed that the bond of Union was the treasury of the United States. [Laughter.] He has been trying to figure up, in his mind, the number of millions that have been asked for, and has given up. Asking without a paper he had been trying to think out what to write about this convention; and now he had a subject.

A gentleman from Michigan moved to ask an appropriation from Congress for the printing of the report.

The Convention now devoted itself to a fusillade of resolutions and reports. Mr. Branch, of Virginia, from the Convention to a report recommending that Congress should collect statistics, and was surprised that gentlemen should object to it.

The chairman of the committees was allowed to call upon the heads of the departments for statistics on the subject of the improvement of the harbor of Boston.

The report was unanimously adopted.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Wm. M. Hastie, of South Carolina, offered the following:

Resolved, The causes which led to the late unfortunate conflict between the different sections of these United States have ceased to exist, and the Governments of the United States being established upon a basis and principle which will secure to every citizen the rights of person and property, and the freedom of speech and the press, which is the chief corner stone in the temple of liberty in the world, it becomes that government, in the plenitude of its power, to pass a bill removing the disabilities imposed by the 3d section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to restore to the people of the several States all the rights of which they were deprived by reason of participation in the late rebellion, and thereby to secure to the people of the United States the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Mr. Hastie said the object which he had in view was to petition the Congress of the United States on behalf of this Convention to pass a bill of general amnesty.

Dr. James C. Hill, of Alexandria, Va., hoped that the Southern delegates would not vote for this. "If the people of the North desire to see us on a footing with themselves let them do unto us as we would unto them. We don't want to be a part in such a thing."

Mr. Dodge, of Arkansas, did not agree with Mr. Hill. The strongest men of the south—some of the greatest men—men upon whom we have heaped honors—have [illegible] Congress to have their disabilities removed. Why not we? It comes to very little grace from us if we refuse to take a part in this.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the resolution. Conservatives were ready, he thought, to grant this. Let us declare with one voice that we are united, that the Union is restored, that we are brethren, ready to strike hands with each other."

A motion was made to strike out that portion for the appointment of a committee, and to vote directly on the question.

Mr. Dodge, of New Orleans, thought that no reproach could be thrown upon those gentlemen for voting for this. How else could they go to the Treasury of the United States and ask for money, unless they felt that they had some right to it? They had taken war openly, and the sword had been broken in their grasp. They had made peace honorably, and it would be honorable now to petition Congress according to the sense of this papers.

Mr. Walker, of Virginia, did not regret that vote had come up. He had been a Virginian, a rebel and a secessionist, and he didn't regret it. He wasn't ashamed of it, and had no apologies to make. But to-day he was loyal to the Government. He was loyal because the south had appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, and the decision had been against her, and he was ready in honor to stand by the result. He should vote for the resolution. He saw in this convention indications of a Union not planned by bayonets. Mr. Corwine had made utterances here that would carry joy to homes in the South. He would never crawl to the foot of power and ask for justice; but when this Convention proposed to raise its voice for it, he was prepared to join it. He ask justice to Virginia when he proclaimed these sentiments. When he failed to do so, he wanted his fellow-delegates to tell him so, and let him retract it on the floor. Virginia was loyal to-day, and she ought to have credit for it. It was unfortunate that [illegible] were such that no credit for honesty could be given. The people of the North ought to give credit to the people of the South for honesty of intention. He thanked God that he could see that the hearts of the North and South were beating in unison at last. [Applause.] Those gentlemen who had worn the red rag during the war spoke in the same strain as had Mr. Walker, of Virginia.

Mr. Butler, of Virginia, proposed an amendment that "we, the members from the North, and the West, and the East, petition."

Mr. Givens, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute: several other gentlemen offered substitutes, but the tendency was to one of indiscriminately, and finally Mr. Corwine presented the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the delegates of this Convention unanimously request Congress to pass a law granting general amnesty to the people of the South, and the repeal of all laws requiring test oaths, so as to remove all political disabilities wherever they may exist."

Mr. Walker seconded it, and it was adopted. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Rudolphe Wins the Game for the Championship—An Influx of French Importations—Fire in the Westphalia—A Great Will Case—Foreign Missions—Spanish Counterfeiters—No More Yellow Fever.

HEAVY FIRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The large block at the corner of William and Ann streets, owned and occupied by John C. Koch, Sons & Co., lithographers, caught fire this morning from a leaky gas pipe, and the entire three upper stories were destroyed. Loss $40,000 insurance, confined to the stock and on the stock $40,000, mostly in New York offices.

A LEXINGTON COLT.

The third race at Jerome Park yesterday was won by the Lexington colt Harry Basset, instead of the Lightning filly, as reported.

CUSTOMS.

Receipts of customs last week $4,751,973.

THE GREAT WILL CASE.

Surrogate Hutchings to-day ordered hearing the case of the will of the late Jas. B. Taylor, contested by Mrs. Kate B. Hoadley, a granddaughter, who alleges that the will is a forgery, or procured by fraudulent means, and executed at the time deceased was unsound in mind, and not legally attested. Edward Mitchell and Jas. Jackson, witnesses to the will, were the only witnesses examined, but their testimony was not important. The estate involved is valued at three millions.

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS.

A large number of French immigrants, many of whom are Imperialists, arrived on the steamer La Normandie.

MALICIOUS SUIT.

A verdict for five thousand dollars was given to-day against Justice Lynch, Brooklyn, for instituting a malicious prosecution.

YELLOW FEVER.

No new cases of yellow fever reported for the past two days.

The amount of bonds redeemed at the Sub-Treasury to-day, was $62,000.

RAILROAD SUIT.

Motion for mandamus to compel the Erie railroad officials to allow T. H. Churchill to examine as stockholder, was argued to-day, partially before Judge Barnard, who ruled that grievances in the management of the company must go on the regular calendar of the Court for argument, with fourteen days' notice. As this carries the case beyond the 11th inst., the day of election of officers, the effort to obtain the books prior to that date is thus frustrated.

Steamships St. Laurent, from Havre, and Tonia, from Liverpool, have arrived.

The steamer Harriet was seized on the allegation that she was about to sail to Cuba with men and arms for Cuban patriots.

ESCAPE OF THE WESTPHALIA.

The French gunboat La Feuche Treville returned to this port yesterday, having failed to intercept the Westphalia. Captain Traisel, of the French gunboat, refuses to answer questions in regard to the chase, but the captain of the lighthoat says the Westphalia completely outsailed her enemy.

Peter Fagan, indicted for participating in Anti-Assembling Society frauds, was to-day discharged.

THE GREAT GAME OF BILLIARDS

for the championship of America, between Joseph Dion and A. F. Rudolphe, took place to-night. Captain Boyle was umpire for Dion and Dudley Kavanaugh for Rudolphe. Tim Flynn was chosen referee. The game was opened by Rudolphe, who failed to score. Dion followed, with a run of 91. On the fourth inning Rudolphe made 31; on the fifth inning Dion made a single inning, also 120. Dion getting only a small number, except 33 in the fifth inning. The seventh inning was productive of but small scores. In the eighth inning Rudolphe made 38; Dion 144. The score stood at 9:30: Rudolphe 316; Dion 288. Ninth inning—Rudolphe, 192; Dion, 39. Tenth inning—Rudolphe, 21, Dion, 180. Eleventh inning—Rudolphe, 72; Dion, 0. Twelfth inning—Rudolphe, 130; Dion, 0. Thirteenth inning—Rudolphe, 117; Dion, 0. Fourteenth inning—Rudolphe, 0; Dion 3. Fifteenth inning—Rudolphe, 45; Dion 15. Sixteenth inning—Rudolphe, 34; Dion, 45. Eighteenth inning—Rudolphe, 0; Dion, 141. Eighteenth inning—Rudolphe, 0; Dion, 141. Nineteenth inning—Rudolphe, 34; Dion, 45. The last inning was the 53d, when Rudolphe rap out the game with a score of 48.

Totals—Rudolphe, 1,501; Dion, 1,192. Rudolphe's average, 38 11 53.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Beeves are in very light run, and prices 50@c per lb better than last week. Sheep and lambs are equally scarce, and in light supply. Hogs sell at 8½c per lb for 300 lb State stillers, and 8¾@8¾c for 250 lb hogs.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—P. M.

Wall street is very dull. Money was at one time rather active at 6 per cent and closed plenty at 5 per cent; the Treasury disbursements for bonds easing the market.

Sterling exchange is weak at 8½@9.

The gold market is firmer; opened at 113, and closed at 113¾. The borrowing rates were 1-32@1-16 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $36,000,000.

Government bonds are strong. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113	@	114
Coupons of '62	112¾	@	113
Coupons of '64	111¾	@	111¾
Coupons of '65	111¾	@	112
Do new	110¾	@	110¾
Coupons of '67	110¾	@	110¾
Coupons of '68	110¾	@	110¾
Ten-forties	107	@	108
Currency 6's	111¾	@	112

State securities are irregular. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	93	Old Virginia	67
Old Tennessee	69	Old La. Cons	60
New Tenn	65	New N. Car	29
New Virginia	61		

The stock market is quiet but firm. There were large dealings in New York Central and Lake Shore, Hannibal and St. Joseph were noticeably strong on preferred and weak on common. The following were the closing prices:

Canton	46	Do preferred	80
Cumberland	33	Rock Island	117¾
Western U. Tel	35¾	N. Jersey Cen	102¾
Quicksilver	33	St. Paul	34
Mariposa	14	Do preferred	64
Do preferred	31¾	Tol. & Wabash	52¾
Adams Express	67¾	Do preferred	75
Wells & Fargo	83	Ohio & Miss	30
American Ex	57	Terre Haute	13
Erie	19¾	Do preferred	34
Erie Rail	49¾	Chi. & Alton	129¾
N. Y. Cent'l con	94¾	Do preferred	134¾
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	92¾	Ohio & Mississ'pi	32
Hudson	120	C. C. & I. C	85¾
Reading	97¾	Burlington	84
Mich. Central	93	Quincy	114
Mich. Southern	87¾	C. C. & I. C	17¾
Fort Wayne	102¾	Illinois Central	127¾
Chicago & Rock Island	107¾	Cleveland & Pittsburg	89
Pittsburg	102¾	St. Joseph	41
Northwestern	80¾	St. Joseph pref	115¾

CINCINNATI.

Last Day of the Southern Commercial Convention.

Internal Improvements, the Iron-Clad Oath, the France-Prussian War, and Other Subjects.

Change of the Name from "Southern" to "National."

The North and South Shake Hands.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The Southern Commercial Convention met at 9 A. M. But few members were on the floor. Prayer by Rev. M. T. Briggs.

A resolution, providing for the committee to report at the next convention whether railroads will not pass students to colleges at half fare, was tabled.

Mr. Bowman, of Ky., offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Education, to report at the next meeting.

Gen. Banks presented a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to present to Congress the proceedings of the convention in regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Bryson, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Levees on the Mississippi, presented a report, including a resolution, asking aid from the General Government.

Mr. Reemelin opposed the resolution, and said the Convention was filled with wishes for aid. If States and municipalities could do nothing themselves, what was the use of talking about State taxation and bonds? Why Sam sends a brigadier to reconstruct, the people object, but when he sends an engineer, with an appropriation behind him, the people receive him with open arms. Report adopted.

Mr. Burnell, of Louisiana, offered a resolution declaring New Orleans entitled to the same or similar subventions for the ocean steam service to foreign ports as has been extended to the Atlantic ports. Referred to a committee.

The committee on contingent water-line communication between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard presented a report in favor of immediate water communication from the Ohio river to the seaboard, and requesting the convention to memorialize Congress in regard to the completion of the James river and Kanawha canal, with a view to furnishing a canal 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep, carrying boats of 500 tons. Adopted.

Mr. Dr. Lord, of St. Louis, offered a resolution of thanks to Cincinnati for the hospitable receptions tendered to the delegates.

Gen. Banks seconded the motion in a short speech, and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Mr. Cole, of Tennessee, offered a report from the Special Committee on Railroads in favor recommending uniformity of gauge and removal of obstructions to the free passage over all roads; also, that Congress should present much liberal legislation; expressing the sympathy of the convention with the Northern Pacific railroads; declaring that expeditionary and judicious aid should be rendered to the Southern Pacific railroad as has been accorded to the Northern; urging on Congress the necessity of removing the bridges and other obstructions that have lapsed by the late war, and declaring in favor of the suppression of all unnecessary obstructions of railroads across rivers. Adopted.

A communication from President Grant, declining the invitation to be present, was read. The special order was taken up, which was the resolution to change the name to the National Commercial Convention.

Mr. Cazeau, of Georgia, explained his previous remarks in regard to this matter, by saying he acted with a view to elicit interchange of ideas. He had been pleased to hear such manly utterances as had already been heard on this floor. It gave him pleasure to see here evidences of true national unity, and he favored the change of name.

Mr. Macabee, of Arkansas, thought it proper that this suggestion should come from the South. It was eminently proper that the Society assumed a national character, the sectional and objectionable name should be dropped.

Mr. Reemelin, from the history committee of the convention from its origin at Bristol, to the present, and declaring it eminently proper for a change of name. The vote was taken viva voce, unanimously in favor of the change of name. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fowler, of Texas, reported in favor of aid to railroads from the Mississippi, to Charleston, Saginaw, via Cincinnati, to Savannah, Chicago, via Louisville to Mobile, and Marquett to New Orleans. The canals of commerce are not along the latitudes, but across them, from one climate to another. Report adopted.

Mr. Bowman, of Ky., moved to commit the resolution, requesting the committee to report at the next convention, whether railroads will not pass students to colleges at half fare, was tabled.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our large family circulation will find it to their interest to have their favors not later than 3 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Danville voted for license 200, against license 198.

E. R. Price, who killed Frank Schoaffen at Shelby City on the 13th ult., has been tried by an examining court and acquitted.

The Carlisle Mercury says that John Mann, a quiet, inoffensive citizen of Nicholas county, aged about seventy years, was found dead not far from his residence on the morning of the 28th ult. Squire McCracken held an inquest over the body of the deceased, and the verdict was that he came to his death during a fit, to which he was subject.

John R. Key, confined for some eighteen months past in the Maysville jail awaiting trial for murder of his father, escaped with several other prisoners, who broke their cell lock one night last week. Refusing to accompany them he spent the night wandering over his father's farm, near the city, and after spending the next day with his brothers and sisters returned and surrendered himself the next evening.

The Danville Advocate records the death of Jennie, a colored woman, formerly slave of John Harlan, deceased. She died on Monday last at the advanced age of 106 years. She remembered well the old Revolution. She was about fifteen years old at the time of the battle of King's Mountain. She lived near there at that time. The father of the babe that she was then nursing fought in that memorable battle against the British.

The Carlisle Mercury says that the Nicholas court was engaged the other day in trying the question of the soundness of mind of Jeff Richey, with a view to making an allowance for his support as an idiot. After hearing the testimony of witnesses acquainted with Jeff, Judge Arnold drew turned to him and asked him if he would not like to go to the Legislature and sit with the big men at Frankfort. Jeff promptly replied: "No, sir; I belong to the church." A waggish friend hints that the response was a very suggestive one.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The population of Augusta is 15 386.

Bold robberies are frequent in Savannah.

Kansas City has a line of street cars. Dust started.

A huge wild cat has been caught near Greensboro', Georgia.

The Virginia rivers are finding their banks. The people have none; they're broke.

Jacksonville, Florida, still hopes for a direct line of steamers with New York.

In Mississippi, sixty-one out of every one hundred of the population can neither read nor write.

The buzzards are feeding on the carcass of a mule in the capitol yard of Jackson, Mississippi.

One establishment in Ohio has sent sixteen thousand pounds of machinery to the Mississippi State Fair.

The Chattanooga Times threatens to suspend for want of paper. The Southern mills are overrun with orders.

Hinds county, Mississippi, has to pay, under the new order of things, $300,000 in taxes as gainst $40,000 paid heretofore.

Judge Allgood, of Floyd county, Ga., raised 110 bushels of Early Rose Irish potatoes on less than one-fourth of an acre. They are Allgood.

Veins of coal are struck in digging wells in San Augustine county, Texas. There are in the county eight grist and saw mills run by water power.

A large piece of gold was found in a well, near Fredricksburg, Virginia, recently, and parties are now negotiating for the purchase of the property.

There were between twelve and fifteen houses taken off from Columbia, Va., by the flood, and five lives lost--two negroes and three white men.

It is thought the low price of cotton will have the effect, next season, of inducing planters to devote more land to the cereals and less to the great staple.

A Texas cattle-trader was decoyed into a house of ill-fame, by a woman in Kansas City last Tuesday, where three men seized him and robbed him of $1,500.

The Richmond merchants did not lose so much by the flood as was at first supposed. Investigation proves that they reported thousands instead of hundreds.

Some eight hundred colored people from North Carolina have applied for passage to Liberia, in expectation to be sent out by the American Colonization Society on the 1st of November next.

The town of Natchitoches, La., has contributed $2 000 toward the erection of a telegraph between Alexandria, passing through Natchitoches, to Shreveport. Only $1,000 more is needed to start the enterprise.

The negroes in Holmes county, Mississippi, puffed up with the advice of their loyal league leaders, have held meetings and resolved that they would not work for white people next year on any account or in any capacity.

On last Sunday night, while Mr. Pilgrim and family were at church, some negroes entered his residence, at Marietta, Ga., and abstracted from the trunk of Mr. Wheeler $7,000 of revenue fund, just collected in the upper counties.

A negro girl, employed as servant by Professor Woodward, at Pineola, Georgia, was shot and killed on Monday night by her gay Lothario, David McWhorter. He escaped to the woods, although the shooting is supposed to have been accidental.

Sunday, as James Watson, a colored schoolteacher in Cuthbert, Ga., and Lewis Marwell, also colored, were sitting together in a small house on the premises of John Rhodes, from some cause, the former shot the latter through the head with a pistol, death ensuing almost instantly.

General Chalmers, of Austin, Mississippi, planted about forty acres of broom corn after the hail storm killed out his cotton last spring, and now says he will make a splendid crop. He believes that the cultivation of broom corn in that country will pay as well if not better than cotton.

Accounts from the northern frontier of Texas state that a short time since five houses at Victoria Peak, in Montague county, were burned by Indians. About the same time, on the head of Clear creek, in Montague county, there were killed by Indians one man, one wounded three women, and captured two children.

The appropriation of the school fund for the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, shows 99,888 to be the number of school-children, and the census returns give the population of the parish as only 184,688. According to the usual methods of calculation, this number of school-children would indicate that New Orleans has a population of at least 300,000.

It is the opinion of many persons that the late unprecedented freshet in the James and Shenandoah rivers was not caused by a continued rain, but by something like the bursting of a water spout on or about their headwaters, and their sources are not a very great distance apart. The flood came down in the Shenandoah in great waves succeeding each other rapidly.

About sundown on Friday evening of last week two young men of Alexandria, Va., in order to settle a difficulty that had arisen between them, armed themselves with knives, and, accompanied by some of their respective friends, repaired to the grounds around Lockaber, across the canal locks, where, having doffed their coats, they fought according to the rules in force in Western Texas previous to the war. After a prolonged conflict, during which both were cut and slashed to an extent that satisfied their friends, they were separated and carried to surgeons to have their wounds dressed. Neither of them was mortally hurt.

This is the latest snake story. The Nashville Union and American tells it: "We are assured by a gentleman of our acquaintance, who is entitled to all credit, that the following is a snake truth: The gentleman says that recently, while rearing the weeds along his fence on a small branch, he came in contact with a large-sized snake. He cut the monster in two near the middle. The head end, with great tenacity of life, crawled to the branch with rapid movement, and from the tail, which wriggled and squirmed awhile where it lay, there issued fourteen young snakes about the size of wheat straws. They immediately made sight and protruded their lancet-like tongues until the whole batch were disposed of. Our informant is a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, and gives the above as the truth from an actual occurrence."

An attempt was made on Sunday last to poison the family of Mr. R. S. Brown, living about six miles from Clinton, La., by a negro woman employed in the family as cook. She acknowledged upon her arrest the commission of the crime, having been suborned thereto by a negro man, who offered her $40 for the commission of the act, with the promise that he would increase the amount, as Mr. Brown had a large amount of money which he would procure in the event of his death. The mode he pointed out was to poison the coffee with strychnine, but, instead of so doing, she placed it in some custards. Mr. Brown carried them over to his sister's, where they were put on the table for dinner. On tasting them, they were found so bitter that they could not eat them, the negro cook having put in an extra quantity. They were thrown out to the dogs, killing one almost instantly. The members of the family fortunately escaped with but little sickness therefrom. The woman and man are both under arrest.

It is said that there are proofs to show that the carpet-bag Governor of Florida convenes an extra session of the Legislature for the convenience and profit of interested parties whenever he is offered ten or twelve thousand dollars to do so. It is said further that he has, in the last two years, increased the State debt from $500,000 to $15,000,000, and has, with the help of his Legislature, imposed upon the people taxes six times greater than they were two years ago. There are in the State but about 12,000 actual tax-payers, and upon each of these is now imposed an annual burden of ninety-three dollars in gold. In nearly every other Southern State where Radicalism has full sway, pretty much the same condition of affairs exists.

The following is given by the New York Free Trader as an outline of a tariff to be urged by that party at the next session of Congress: "The total amount of tariff income required shall be collected from the smallest possible number of articles; the rates of duty shall be fixed at those figures which will produce the largest aggregate amount of revenue, so as to require the taxation on the least possible number of articles; the highest rates of duty shall be levied upon articles of exclusively foreign production, of large consumption and not easily smuggled; no article shall be subject to duty which offers special temptations to smugglers to avoid even a low rate of duty; no article shall be subject to duty which will not yield a reasonable amount of net revenue; no article shall be subject to duty which is produced in the United States."

The Radical authorities of Maine have carefully kept back the official returns of the last election in that State, and the party have claimed that they made gains throughout the State. But now, late in the day as it is, the Portland Argus makes a comparison of the majorities in all the Congressional districts, by which it is shown that the Democrats themselves made a decided gain. This favorable exhibit is not confined to any one district or any one year, but is seen in the vote for Governor as well as in Congressmen, a steady increase in Democratic strength appearing for the past five years. In the last election, the gains on the ballot for Congressmen varied from seven hundred in the First District to more than three thousand in the Second and Fourth, while the total loss of Republican votes was nearly ten thousand. The vote for Governor shows an equal gain for the Democrats, who, since 1866, have cut down the when Mr. ARTHUR comes to reply the illusion is dispelled, and Mr. ARTHUR shines out as the very soul and essence of Democracy. Both are "life-long Democrats"; neither ever "split a ticket" or "crossed a vote"; and they mutually "sucked in their Democracy with their mothers' milk." Starting out from this premise, excitement lends vigor and imagination to their speech, and they endeavor to outdo themselves and one another in the ultraism of their positions on questions that are believed to involve strong popular prejudices, and in the vehemence of their method of expressing themselves. They are red-hot for the reddest of the red-hot. Stick the resolutions of '98 within half a mile of the breath of either of them and the parchment would catch fire and shrivel up like a crackling. This pleases the groundlings, as rant and fustian always please them. They shout for one and then for the other, and, presently, as we have seen, a pretty row has blown up and there are two candidates in the field. The Democratic party is forgotten. The Radical nominee is forgotten. And all by two Democrats who are, as they tell us, the best Democrats and the truest Democrats in the whole world.

This is a sort of devotion from which, it has been written, "good Lord deliver us." It is a Democracy rather honored in the breach than in the observance; mere useless lip-service. If a sober-minded man, earnestly concerned about the welfare of reform in the government, and honestly believing the Democratic party the only hope of the Constitution, should undertake to discuss the situation of affairs in a temperate and thoughtful way, with all the necessary admissions and compromises which are inevitable in such a discussion, and, indeed, indispensable to getting on in this world, Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR would straightway cry out against him. They would call him a trimmer. They would call him a coward. They would question both his counsel and his motives, and, as such counsel is generally given in a quiet, unexcited, business-like way, the red hot boys would toss their caps in honor of those who denounced it.

Public business was never carried on successfully after this fashion, and the Democratic party will never restore itself to power until it compels its leaders to be moderate, to bow to discipline, to discuss events and measures with fairness and intelligence. Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR would cry down every utterance of a prudent and cool-headed Democracy as treasonable; and what real evidence have they given of their loyalty? Their speeches have been so ultra as to be worthless, except as radical campaign documents, and their wrangle certainly adds nothing to the Democratic prospect, but an additional and unexpected Radical member of Congress.

It is a dreary muss and muddle. We blame neither JONES nor ARTHUR nor ARTHUR more than JONES. We blame both of them. They equally deserve to be set aside by the Democracy. As for the party managers in the Sixth district, they, too, are at fault. The people ought to throw over the whole lot and get a new one out and out, and Democrats throughout the State should look on the spectacle as a lesson and a warning of too much party zeal slopping over from mere frothiness, like a neglected kettle of boiling molasses.

Democratic Tests.

A correspondent in Central Kentucky asks us whether we think that the action of those Democrats who made an effort to get up a new White Man's Party will be made a test against them in future Democratic campaigns. Certainly, we answer, it should not. They were simply mistaken as to the situation, and all of us are liable to make mistakes.

The White Man's Party proved an abortion. The idea of making the negro question a leading Democratic issue has been equally abortive. Three papers only, out of Kentucky, proposed to make it a *sine qua non* to Democratic fellowship, and we told them when they did so that they would back down from it. We did not read them out of the Democratic party. They read themselves out. But then they read themselves in again, and that makes it all right. We've no quarrel with them at all. The Democratic party can not afford to lose any of its members, and, as we have plead from the first for the widest liberty of discussion and the greatest tolerance of construction, we are glad to welcome men and newspapers of every persuasion.

The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, the party of liberty, the party of reform, the party of peace. Of course it has its warplots and its Bourbons like other parties; but its temper is growing more and more moderate and its course is onward. The only test we make of Democratic fellowship is that a man shall vote the Democratic ticket. It he does that he is a good enough Democrat for us; and we shall always welcome him whether he is a returned prodigal come back after an unsuccessful hunt after a bit of nigger wool or a disgusted Radical who has got too much nigger wool in a vain search after freedom.

Tests are fallacious always. If a man is a good man, a reliable man, a well-meaning man, and a Democrat, he ought to be judged on his merits, not on his antecedents. If we are to be measured by our antecedents, we should all fall by our errors; for it is as hard to find a faultless partisan as a perfect man. A party in power ought not to be proscriptive, and a party out of power dare not.

The trouble in Kentucky is our overwhelming majority. It must have in it a great many people who, like Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR, are too zealous. Hence violent men have a latitude given them which would not be allowed if the two parties were closer together, and the vote of either fluctuated so as to enforce discretion. Over in Ohio and Indiana it is just reversed, and there we behold the greatest prudence and moderation and liberality. But the principle of tolerance is unchanged and unchangeable, and applies to the one case as much as to the other, and we have stood by it always; and, as we hope it to be all-embracing, we do not grudge it to the most bitter and abusive of those who have not only proscribed us (a thing we cared nothing about), but who attempted to divide and whistle down the Democratic party (about which we care a great deal), so that it should only include persons of their way of thinking.

The truth is that the people of Kentucky understand these things much better than their politicians. We have been all along with the people, and after awhile the politicians will be with us, which--for their own sake--we shall be very glad to see, because, though a little timid and slow, they are as a class a very honest and clever set of fellows, who have merely got into ruts, and only need a bit of stirring up occasionally to keep their blood circulating and to aid their digestion.

☞ The boys and girls of England have contributed the money to build a monument over the remains of DANIEL DE FOE, author of "Robinson Crusoe," who was buried one hundred and thirty-nine years ago. A well-merited compliment.

☞ Speaking of Monroe's appointment as Minister to England, the Nation, a Republican paper, says "a worse selection could hardly have been made." Very true. If a worse one could have been made it would have been made.

☞ An officer should always resign rather than execute a good man or a bad law.

CITY ITEMS.

The annual meeting of oysters took place at 10½ o'clock this morning at the St. George, corner Eighth and Main.

Importation to Louisville from Nervous Debility.

A gentleman residing in Grammercy Place, New York (whose name it would not be proper to mention), was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dyspepsia. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by sensitive fancies, and could not keep a meal still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a safe, agreeable and public remedy. He took this much, despondingly "anything will save me, I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you are worth forty dead men yet. I'm going to doctor you now." So saying, he put on his hat, and, going to the nearest druggist's, presently returned with a bottle of the bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquilizing effect. For a week thereafter the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by ALEXANDER T. KINSMAN, of Morrisania, who will answer to it if addressed by mail.

See Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for blanc manges, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c.--the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Bitchu and Pareira Brava.
Wintersmith's Indian Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Cassouth Lozenges.
For sale by Sandek & Jones, druggists, corner Second and Green.

☞ Copies of our Real Estate Circular for October, 1870, containing a large list of property for sale, can be procured, free of charge, at the Courier-Journal Job Office, Bradley & Gilbert's, W. Scott Glore's, or at our office. Bucket & Schaffer, 206 West Market street.

☞ For every kind of Job printing send your orders to COURIER-JOURNAL Job Office.

☞ Venison--first of the season--at Walker's Exchange.

Bismarck and Napoléon.

There is quite a similarity in the lives of these two great men. Both whom young were close students; were alike in habits of dissipation, and both, while in the clearest possession of their mental faculties, are victims to physical prostration. It was said at the beginning of hostilities that Napoleon would have to surrender to the Prussian victory, and of Bismarck's health much better could not have been said. A powerful change, however, has taken place. Both now are quite well, and rumors in Paris say that: Napoleon, impressed with the fact that his health was in a most precarious condition, consulted Dr. Conneau in the Paris Arcade, and went him to the front, a case of Walker's Tonic Bitters, and Bismarck has been recuperating on Walker's Bolted Schnaps. Hundreds in this State, using these standard remedies, can testify to as sudden a restoration of health. *Verbum sap.*

Cæsar

Covered his bald head and grey hair with a laurel crown. Azer's Hair Vigor covers grey heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known. Two Bottles of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever, all who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often tax the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, which is not the case in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and specially upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. It cures in a few hours. One dose of the medicine *returns* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Wasting flesh, coughs, colds, &c., and other troubles of the throat and lungs, in my opinion, is more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarial diseases. I have successfully cured several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed.

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is simply a vegetable preparation, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarial diseases. I have successfully cured several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

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LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me about fifty dollars' worth of medicine, which did me no good. I then got a bottle of your Chill Cure, which I took according to directions, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has been almost two months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies, are You Aware?

That at Trager's Corset Bazaar you can find the latest styles in the finest French corsets at importation prices; a German-wove corset for forty cents; the latest style suits and socks; a well-assorted stock of underwear and gents' furnishing goods, for cash or on dollar; wool-wear of all descriptions, or ladies and children, at great bargains. Come and convince yourself at No. 8 Masonic Temple, Fourth corset, between Main and Jefferson.

Sole agent for the celebrated self-adjusting abdominal corset. oct1 dlf

"Petersburg Suit."

This excellent business suit, made of gray Virginia goods--coat, pants, and vest for $16--is having an immense sale at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
133 Main street.

☞ **Wintersmith's valuable remedies, the most popular medicines of the day, for sale by**

OWEN & SUTTON,
Druggists, cor. Market and Floyd.
o7o6

Boys' Clothing.

An unusually elegant and extensive stock now open at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S.

MERCHANTS' BUSINESS CARDS,

a No. 1 article, at $3 per 1,000. All other kinds of job printing at correspondingly low rates, at Courier-Journal Job Rooms. Call and examine specimens. Office in second story Courier-Journal Buildings.

oct1d10 J. H. STACKHOUSE.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promise if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au28-dlf

☞ **The Courier-Journal Job-room does every variety of job printing cheaper than the cheapest.** se28 d12

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, jewelry, clothing, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
oct1 d30 114 Third street.

Gentlemen,

we wish you to examine our merino undershirts and drawers, our wool socks, dress shirts, scarfs, gloves, handkerchiefs, gloves, collars, bows, tie, &c., and especially note the prices.

STOCKING FACTORY,
oct6 d4 148 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

BILL HEADS,

only $8 per ream, at Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms.

oct1d30

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million--Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au2 dsw1y

Money to Lend, and Desirable Real Estate for Sale on Long Time.

THE Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association, of Louisville, offers seventeen hundred dollars, in sums of one hundred dollars each, to be loaned by the payment of interest commencing to be received by the 15th of October, 1870.

One hundred by the last of August, situate on the north side of Jacob, one hundred and twenty feet to Street railroads, is also offered for sale on suitable terms, upon eight annual payments with interest. Purchaser will be required to erect upon said lot two story dwellings worth at least three thousand dollars.

Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 10 o'clock M., Thursday, the 7th inst., for said money and ground. The right to reject any or all propositions is reserved.

By order of the Board of Control.

OLIVER S. BRADLEY, President.
WM. H. SHEPHERD, Secretary.
October 1, 1870. 133 West Jefferson street. oct1 dl

DIED.

SMITH--At Jeffersonville, Ind., at 3½ o'clock this morning, Mrs. ELIZA SMITH, wife of Reuben and Eliza Smith, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence over Tenth-year and a half our fifth and Main streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services by Rev. J. G. Haywood at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cave Hill Cemetery. oct1 dlf

☞ Cincinnati and Memphis papers please copy.

MASON--On Thursday evening, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, WILLIAM H. MASON, aged 9 months and 11 days, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mason. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. oct1 d2

SCOTT--Oct. 7, Dr. J. D. SCOTT, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M., from the residence of Mr. D. McDowell (5th door below 9th), on Jefferson, between Clarkson and Brook. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BILL--At 3:30 o'clock Friday morning, October 7, SUSAN CLEMENS, wife of Horace H. Bill.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence, No. 441 Fourth street.

☞ Lexington (Ky.) papers please copy.

ALEXANDER--On the morning of the 9th inst., J. M. ALEXANDER, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Brown's Hotel, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SIMPSON--On Friday morning, 7th inst., Mrs. MOLLY WELCH SIMPSON, wife of Thomas Simpson.

Funeral services at Walnut-street M. E. Church South Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. oct1 dlf

HYDE--On Friday, Oct. 7, at 4 P. M., EDWIN P., wife of A. W. Hyde, aged 38 years.

The notice will be given of the funeral.

OBITUARY.

"Oh whilst sorrow o'er the heart is flung,
When pens the requiem of the loved and young."

DIED--On Friday morning, the 30th ult., at Christ Church, there will be Divine service at 8, Saint Paul's Church to-morrow evening, at ½ o'clock.

Religious Notice.

REV. JOSEPH S. MALONE will preach at Walnut-street Methodist Church on Sunday at 11 A. M. oct1 dlf

Spiritualistic Meetings.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE will address the friends of Spiritualism at 3 and 7½ o'clock, Sunday, Oct. 2, in north hall of Webster Hall Building. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. oct1 dlf

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Abraham Lodge (No. 8) F. & A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Saturday) afternoon, Oct. 1, 1870, at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last and tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOHN JOHNSON, may the earth prove lightly on his bosom, child, for never did parents sustain a greater loss than his parents.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. m. today from the residence of the parents, on the northeast corner of Washington and Jackson streets.

Philadelphia and Lancaster, Penn., papers copy notice of death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Systems Run Down.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather run them down by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY," in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

oct1 dcod3t&wl

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Wasting flesh, coughs, colds, &c., and other troubles of the throat and lungs, in my opinion, is more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarial diseases. I have successfully cured several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me about fifty dollars' worth of medicine, which did me no good. I then got a bottle of your Chill Cure, which I took according to directions, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has been almost two months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT, and SULPHUR that have been used for years by fashionable people will be no more used, as the Professor Chilton, whose reputation is second to that of no analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

as a PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analyzed and found wholesome, its effects are instantaneous, and the colors it imparts natural.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. Try it. se15 dcod4 wow1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless--Reliable--Instantaneous--No disappointment--No ridiculous tints--Does not contain lead nor any Vitalic poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful: Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 eodly

ROSADALIS!

Read the following from Rev. G. R. HARDING:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31, 1869.

PROFESSORS ROSADALIS--GENTS: For a period of twelve years I was afflicted greatly from general debility, with great tendency to dyspeptical sensations, in the second stage of dyspepsia, for which no change of the name, with chills, &c.; in fact, all the symptoms of second stage of dyspepsia; and many different remedies, but without benefit, until she began the use of Rosadalis, which after taking two bottles, she was pleased to see original health and vigor, and to her a picture of perfect health. Rosadalis is a household word with us and our neighbors. I am, dear sirs, G. R. HARDING.

GETTING MARRIED.

Reserve for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the prosperity and happiness of those entering married, with salutary help for those who feel hesitant, for matrimonial happiness. Sent free by mail in sealed envelope. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se19 deod3m

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 609 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. au16 1aly

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BOYD WINCHESTER,

THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Brownsboro, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 15.
Drennon, Owen county, Monday, Oct. 17.
Middletown, Jefferson county, Saturday, Oct. 22.
Blankville, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 29.
Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5.
Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. oct3

MAD. PRENTICE,

THE Clairvoyant Doctress, is performing some wonderful cures. She can tell you whats you can find anything that is lost, and can also tell your future. Call and see her. No. 353 Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth. oct 29

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.--Drawings of Friday, Oct. 7, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 278.
37, 57, 32, 35, 23, 45, 34, 71, 13, 6, 15, 31.

KENTUCKY CLASS 272.
41, 61, 74, 65, 24, 30, 67, 3, 6, 26, 17, 56.

Office No. 82 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 1325, Louisville, Ky.

CHAS F. RAUCHFUSS'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

ALEXANDRE Kid Gloves at 87.
New Styles of Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs; Bridal Veils, Embroidered Collars and Cuffs; Muslin Embroideries.
Also, Great Bargains in Home Lace Flounces.
Best Corsets in the market for 50 cents every pair.
Muslin Curtains at 25c a yard, worth 37½.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.
oct

THE LATEST NEWS!

Still Another Victory!

The Economist Range, The American and Columbian

STOVES

HAVE CLEARED THE TRACK.

AT our recent Fair we invited our competitors to an actual trial--the only true way of testing the merits of stoves and ranges--but they wisely declined to enter the lists.

Economy, Comfort and Convenience are combined in these stoves.

☞ Call and examine them.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,

Sixth Street, bet. Main and River.
se25 eod1

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

THE annual sermon in behalf of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum having been deferred to Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at Christ Church, there will be Divine service at St. Paul's Church to-morrow evening, at ½ o'clock.

Religious Notice.

REV. JOSEPH S. MALONE will preach at Walnut-street Methodist Church on Sunday at 11 A. M. oct1 dlf

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MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Abraham Lodge (No. 8) F. & A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Saturday) afternoon, Oct. 1, 1870, at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last and tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOHN JOHNSON. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

CHAS. E. DUNN, Sec'y.

JAMES MCKENNIE, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1850--CHARTER PERPETUAL.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. L. L. ANDERSON.

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.

Office on Second st., in the rear of People's Bank.

Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on favorable terms.

N. B.--Our Mr. Anderson has control of a limited amount of money, which he will loan on approved security to parties insuring with us. se25 d3d

ELGIN

(ILLINOIS)

Watches!

OFFICE CHICAGO, DUBUQUOIS & QUINCY R.R.,
CHICAGO, JANUARY 1, 1870.

D. W. WRITTLE,
Gen'l Agent National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of 14th received. I take great pleasure in saying that the "Watch" is fully equal to, and in the way of a PERFECT TIME-KEEPER, its character in this respect is unexceptionable.

Yours truly, EDWARD A. WARD,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Sales-room National Watch Company
159 and 161 Lake street, Chicago.
1 Maiden Lane, New York.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE

(National Hotel Building.)

Nos. 124 and 126

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

Having received our Fall and Winter stock of

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

which is the largest and most extensive that we have ever offered to the public, and the quality and style are unsurpassed. All of which have been selected with the most critical care by our Mr. Jas. Sproule, resident partner in New York, and we are confident that we can satisfy the wants of all in quality, style and price.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Louisville, Ky.

HARRIS & SPROULE,
Fourth st., N. E. corner Louis, Mo.

SPROULE & McCOWN,
Memphis, Tenn.

SPROULE & McCOWN,
St. Charles st., New Orleans.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Neumeister & Merker was this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. F. Merker returning. Leonard Neumeister will continue the business at the old stand, and is alone authorized to collect debts due the late firm of Neumeister & Merker, and hereby assumes all the liabilities of the said Neumeister & Merker, and will pay the same.

LEONARD NEUMEISTER,
CHARLES MERKER.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1870. oct 3*

DRY GOODS.

Poplins and Mohairs.

100 PCS real Lyons super Poplins, assorted colors; 100 pcs super Empress Cloths;
100 pcs Plain and Figured Mohairs, assorted qualities;
100 pcs poor Poplins;
100 pcs Alpacas.

In store and for sale by
se25 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' Winter Gloves;
A " " of Men's " "
A " " of Misses' and Children's Winter Gloves;

In store and for sale by
se25 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Hosiery.

A LARGE stock of Ladies' Black, white, mixed, and self-mode Merino and All-Wool ribbed and plain

...urier-Journal.

...DAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

...corner loungers are an institution ...Germany hopes Herrmann will ...safely.

...ne's rights women may have ...ey have Livermore.

...York Star has it that Correspond... is "an unscrupulous and uncivil ...

...York editor says the Anneke ...protrection is worse than the famous case ...Junction and Junction.

...Wisconsin paper says: "All the Hebrew ...ness places are closed to-day on account ...Kipper, the Jewish day of atone...

...Chicago Post says: "John W. Forney's ...has returned to Philadelphia, from the ...and swine of Jersey, but the calf is not ...

...go now proposes to Medill in Con... ...al affairs. It would be queer enough ...Joseph in Congress, and that Joseph ...cago.

...RAN visitor to Boston writes home ...statue of Horace Mann in the State ...yard looks like Attorney-General Hoar ...his night-shirt.

...A RISING young statesman employed on the ...icago Post has been discharged for this: ...ed river troubles are growing too Mann... ...recorded in this column."

...DERBURY, a few days ago, experienced the ...nation of "three deserted husbands seek... ...three faithless wives." The reporters ...are call it "Woman's Perfidy."

...It is mentioned as a touching coincidence ...at a man in Nashville was shot the other ...y with the very pistol at whose muzzle his ...brother-in-law died twelve years ago.

...UDGE MCKINNEY, of Iowa, has, for the ...at fifteen years, slept less than one hour of the ...enty-four, and is now so unreasonable as to ...mplain that his health is impaired.

...H. BUCHER SWOPE is the name of an unsat... ...factory Radical candidate in Pennsylvania. ...ey propose to "swope" him for a Demo... ...at, as least till he learns to write his name.

...A CINCINNATI Republican quietly remarked ...other day where he heard that negro chil... ...en were to be placed in the public schools: ...Why in h—ll didn't they wait till after the ...ection?"

...N. P. BANKS, in addition to his onerous du... ...s as Chairman of the Credentials Commit... ...of the "Southern" Commercial Conven... ...will address the Radicals of Cincinnati ...their "grand rally" to-night.

...THE real cause of M. Parsdol's suicide has ...length come to light. The telegraph ope... ...rators sent his first name to all the newspa... ...rs as "Provost," and it was persistently ...ted that way up to the time of his death.

...THE other day one of the female freshmen ...the Michigan University insinuated the su... ...periority of her sex by asking a professor to ...plain a point which she understood, but ...ch, she thought, "those young gentlemen ...k there did not."

...AT a recent agricultural fair, Gen. Butler ...t up and said: "After a Democracy, a pure ...ap-tism is the best government. The ...ongs, sins, crimes, if you please, of one man ...s infinitesimal in their bearing upon thirty-...ht millions of people."

...SAYS the Wheeling Intelligencer: "News... ...per report places General Beauregard at ...ris, siding in the defense of that city; but ...a matter of fact he was in Lynchburg, Va., ...longer ago than last week. He is not in ...e lead-and-salt-petre line at present, but on ...e other hand, is about to marry a lady at ...ichmond."

...SOMEBODY writes of Harriet Beecher Stowe ...amid the orange blossoms, where the mock... ...g-bird carols his sweetest hymn, where all na... ...ure is a picture of beauty and love, the dear old ...ome site, like the glaciers of Doubting Cas... ..., picking the bones of the Southern dead, ...d, her insatiate greed still unsatisfied, digs ...r inky talons into the grave of Albion's ...rectest poet, and tattoos the long-buried ...ame of the King of Terrors."

...THE African Masons of Illinois demand of ...e Grand Lodge to repeal the two sections ...f its by-laws which read as follows: "All ...boardinate lodges, under this jurisdiction, ...e instructed to admit no negro or mulatto ...a visitor or otherwise." "If any lodge in ...is jurisdiction violate this expressed will ...this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of ...e Most Worshipful Grand Master of the ...ate to at once arrest its charter."

...THE other day a man named Abraham Spiff... ...ine, together with his wife and four chil... ...en, made a halt at the Western Hotel, in ...indsor, and when it became necessary to ...gister, the man took up the pen and wrote: ...braham Spiffkine himself—and His wife ...and his three children—and His daugh... ...r." And he laid the pen down with the air ...f a man who had seen about all of the world ...orth seeing.—[Detroit Free Press.

...GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND sees the thing ...this way: "Less absorbing as a fact, as a ...timent more portentous and impressive, ...he occupation of Rome is the end of a ...reat struggle than the fall of Paris. Paris ...ill rise like the honey-comb in the hive, a ...ower people quite as busy and sweet as be... ...re. The Prussian Samson who slays that ...rietian lion now, will be glad to refresh ...imself upon his delights before many years ...ave succeeded."

...THE editor of the Whitmanic Journal has ...ceived the following epistle for advocating ...own assistance to the Air Line Railroad: ...Windham, Conn., Sept. 18, 1870.—Editor: I ...ant my paper stopped I can't stand it to have ...ou telling me how to spend my money nor ...won't. When you told folks to vote IKE ...ey over stepped your authority. As a publick ...an Sadler I told yours o ne to advocate ...hat you do. Napolin you say is a grate ...an and I say he ain't, and your pinion ain't ...o better an mine. Railroads is a humbug. ...Taxes is a burdne and yure a fule. Stop mi ...paper I'll never pay another scent. Yours ...&c."

...M. FELIX PYAT has published a manifesto ...exhorting to a war of races. He urges Italians ...and Spaniards to unite with Frenchmen in ...subduing the fair-haired peoples. "The Ger... ...man race, says M. Pyat, already govern ...Frenchmen at Jersey, Italians at Malta, Span... ...iards at Gibraltar. Yesterday they ruled the ...whole of Italy, and were about to govern ...Spain. They occupy France, and their Princes ...reign everywhere. Belgium has a German ...King, Holland a German King, Russia has a ...German Czar, England, even so national, has ...a German Queen; Spain hardly escaped a Ho...henzollern. Who knows if France will not ...have one?"

...THE chap who does the fairs for the Nash... ...ville Banner works himself into a fine frenzy ...at times, and when he "lets himself go along," look out. Here is his last: "At one ...o'clock as we stood in front of the amphi... ...theater and let our eye sweep along the front ...of the building, the scene was one inspiring indeed. The vast structure was packed with ...human beings until every available space was occupied. It was a beautiful spectacle. The ...bright dresses of ladies and children set off ...the somber hues of the masculine portion of ...the crowd. It was as if a rainbow had shiv... ...ered into a thousand fragments and fallen ...among the throng."

...A WASHINGTON telegram of the 4th says: ...Mrs. E. A. Pollard, who has figured con... ...spicuously before the public, and who has for ...some months been proprietress of the St. ...Cloud Hotel in this city, was to-day com... ...mitted to the asylum for the insane. Two ...physicians certified to her insanity, and other ...citizens certified that she was without means, ...and she was therefore entered at the asylum ...as a Government pauper. A few days ago ...Mrs. P. was the subject of a scandal which ...became the town talk, and since then she has ...been afflicted with hysterics, which have re... ...sulted in insanity. Before the scandal her ...friends were many. Unfortunately they were ...of a class who have abandoned her in affli... ...ction."

...THE following wise saws and modern in... ...stances appear at one and the same time ...in the New York Post: "A sooth becomes a ...relation—when its a Sin." "It does not fol... ...low that the moon has a dollar because it has ...four quarters." "The corps that does the ...cleaning for the German army—the Russian." ..."Patriotic Prussians may throw flags out of ...their windows—but not paving-stones." ..."Personally, Seebach makes a good impres... ...sion, because she is of the Saxon type." "La... ...dies must accept the paradox, that their hair ...is no finer even when it is powdered." "It is ...remarked that the Princess of Prussia makes ...her own bonnets, and even Elsie Williams has ...lately put a feather in his cap." "By the ...present generation, as a class, Poor Richard's ...maxims are considered Richard's poor ...maxims."

...A regiment of the Garden Mobills were found after the battle of Sedan sliding in a ...wood, who had never been in the fight at all. ...In explanation they said: "We saw the Ger... ...mans retreating and Zouaves retreating, so we ...did the same and got into the woods." Im... ...mediately after this, a squadron of French ...chasseurs came up, galloping along, cry... ...ing "Plisonl Unisse" and the whole body of ...French cavalry and infantry, officers and men, ...bolted for the Belgian frontier, a short dis... ...tance off. The cause of the sham was shortly ...after explained by the emerging of thirty ...Prussian cavalry, who had been pursuing a thou... ...sand Frenchmen in tremendous flight.

...Philadelphia base-ballists lose their ...eer as if caught pitching pennies.

THE STATE FAIR.

Third Day—An Immense Attendance—The Display of Stock Not Kentucky's Best—Premiums Awarded.

[From the Evansville Journal, 7th.]

So far as the number of visitors go toward constituting a fair's complete success, the Kentucky State Fair yesterday was a decided success.

The extensive Fair Grounds were better filled with visitors than we ever saw them before. The immense amphitheater was terribly crowded, and was not competent to provide seats for all.

The floral hall was closed until 12 o'clock, and when it was thrown open the crowd was so dense that attempted to surge through the passage ways that they became blocked, and it was an absolute impossibility for any one to devote any attention to the many interesting articles on exhibition therein.

The display of stock does not correspond with Kentucky's reputation as a stock-raising State. But few hogs, other than the splendid lot from West Chester, Pennsylvania, were to be seen, and not a great many sheep. There were some fine cattle, but not in the numbers that might have been reasonably expected.

The rings in the morning were for riding-horses and carriage-horses. In some instances only one, and in others only two, competitors would appear as contestants in a particular case, and the judges had little difficulty in making awards. For carriage-horses there were four competitors and considerable interest was manifested. The blue ribbon was carried off by a handsome bay team owned by William Soaper, Jr., of Henderson, and the red ribbon was attached to a chestnut-sorrel team, the property of a gentleman in Union county.

At dinner time it was a most interesting spectacle to witness the many groups collected under the trees to dispose of the contents of well-laden baskets. The grounds presented the appearance of a gigantic picnic, and all enjoyed themselves hugely.

The following are the premiums awarded yesterday:

CLASS E—SADDLE HORSES AND MARES.

Ring 1—Best stallion over 3 years old, Hillory Bell, first premium; J. H. Stanley, second premium.

Ring 2—Best stallion 4 years old and under 5, E. D. Powell, first premium; G. M. Priest, second premium.

Ring 3—Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, none.

Ring 4—Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, none.

Ring 5—Best mare 4 years old and under 5, E. D. Bennett, first premium; Wm. McClain, second premium.

Ring 6—Best mare 3 years old and under 4, John Robinson, first premium; J. F. Drury, second premium.

Ring 7—Best mare 2 years old and under 3, none.

Ring 8—Best gelding 4 years old and over, Wm. S. Johnson, first premium; C. Bennett, second premium.

Ring 9—Best gelding 3 years old and under 4, A. H. Noulan, first premium; J. B. Lockett, second premium.

Ring 10—Best gelding 2 years old and under 3, J. B. Vize, first premium.

BUGGY HORSES.

Ring 11—Best pair buggy horses or mares, 15¾ hands and over, R. M. Soaper, first premium; H. W. Norton, second premium.

Ring 12—Best mare with colt under 1 year old, Wm. Lockett, first premium; H. W. Howard, second premium.

Ring 13—Best mare colt under one year old, any breed, Bona Hill, first premium.

Ring 14—Best horse colt under one year old, any breed, E. L. Givens, Union county, first premium; Wm. M. Lockett, second premium.

SWEEPSTAKES.

L—Best saddle stallion, George M. Priest, first premium.

M—Best saddle mare, E. D. Bennett, first premium; Wm. J. Dal am, Evansville, second premium.

N—Best saddle gelding, W. S. Johnson, first premium; Ben H. Robinson, Evansville, second premium.

The display of fine suits of clothes to Chief Engineer William Perrine, of the Robert E. Lee, in appreciation of his official services on the occasion of the Lee's champion trip from New Orleans to St. Louis.

A steamboat genius has developed a plan for assisting boats over bad bars. The plan of this genius consists in utilizing the balloon. A large number of these are to be carried on all boats, with necessary conveniences for inflating them. When a boat approaches shallow water she is to be hoisted by the balloons sufficiently to pass over.

After a careful examination of the White river from Forsyth to Batesville, Colonel Livermore and Captain Townson report that there is more water in that river than there is in Green river, Tennessee, and full as much as there is in the Ohio below Pittsburg, and that the river can be made navigable as high up as Forsyth at comparatively little cost. If the members of Congress from that State will interest themselves in this matter, the improvement will be made beyond a doubt, and that section be greatly benefited thereby.

The Henderson packet Exchange, on her down trip, stuck on French Island, remaining about twelve hours. On account of this she failed to arrive in time to go out on time yesterday evening, consequently no boat left this port for Henderson yesterday. The Rose Hite will leave for Henderson at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Exchange will follow, leaving at 10 a. m. to-morrow. Pilots of the Henderson mail line report the condition of French Island as being very bad for steamboat navigation. There is scarcely twenty-four inches on the bar.

Captain Pearam's mammoth new side-wheel steamer Carrie Balne will be launched this evening at 4 o'clock, at Howard & Co.'s ship yard, Jeffersonville. From present indications there will be more persons in attendance to witness this launch than ever assembles at any launch of a river steamer in the United States. We understand that quite a number of steamboatmen from Cincinnati and St. Louis will be present. We would advise all persons who can spare the time to go by all means, as the like of this boat was never launched at this or any other Western port.

The St. Louis Times of yesterday says: It is intimated among well-posted persons in river circles that the New Orleans merchants are determined to have another race between the R. E. Lee and the Natchez. Those who lost their money on the Natchez are still very sore over the Lee's triumph, and insist that their favorite is the fastest boat. They propose that she race to St. Louis from New Orleans to Natchez, and that the amount of stakes shall be $30,000, the boats to start two hours apart, and the one making the best time to take the money. The plan most generally approved is for $10,000 each, the ten leading business men of New Orleans—each boat to subscribe $2,000 more. We learn from the Richmond Republic that a considerable portion of the money has already been subscribed, and that the race will probably be made ere long. In view of so large a purse and the fact that many river men do not believe the first race to have been a true test of their speed, the proposed contest would certainly be of a most exciting nature. We await further developments with much interest.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: Mr. George L. Johnston, the junior of the well-known steamboat agency firm of George L. Johnston & Co., died very suddenly yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at his late residence in Newport, Kentucky, of congestion of the lungs. He had been confined from the bed last Sunday, and was afflicted with ague, but was about the city making his usual business rounds on Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday morning, after partaking of a light breakfast, he remarked to his wife, "I feel better, and believe I'll go over to Cincinnati," and sat down on the bed, with his wife standing before him. He instantly placed both hands on his heart, and exclaiming "Oh! if I back a corpse. The deceased was in his thirty-fifth year, and leaves a wife and five children. He was born in Maysville, Ky., and was clerk of several steamers previous to once rising in the agency business. During the war he volunteered and served with distinction in the Mortar Fleet on the Lower Mississippi, and was transferred to the Western Flotilla, serving as Master on the General Bragg and several United States steamers, under Admirals Foote, Davis and Porter. During the past year he has been chosen in Washington and New York as one of the firm, advocating the interests of Pacific railroad aid. He was an energetic, enterprising young business man, with an extensive acquaintance throughout the West and South, and all along the line of our great rivers. He had policies of insurance on his life for thirteen thousand dollars in Eastern offices. A meeting of the steamboat agents will be held at the office of Bailey Rose & Co., to-day at ten o'clock, a. m., to take action relative to the funeral of Mr. Johnston. The funeral will take place from the family residence in Newport on Sunday."

The friends of Captain James M. White, and the traveling public of New Orleans and the South, will be pleased to know that the work on his magnificent steamboat, Kate, is progressing quite rapidly, and that she will be launched on the 20th instant. The planks are all on, the decking is being laid and the caulking well advanced, and all the hold work, consisting of braces, bulkheads, berth-hooks, &c., is completed and the work on deck, such as cylinder timbers, guard chains, main chain, braces and guard rail, is rapidly being placed in position. No expense has been spared in making her best and strong, as an examination will show. All the frame and plank are of the most perfect white oak lumber, and the fastenings are extra. The main cabin is to be made triple. The boat will have ample cotton-carrying capacity, she being made the widest of any boat ever built in the trade. The cabin accommodations will be ample and very fine, and all the rooms and cabin built to be well and handsomely finished. The entire boat is a model of neatness and beauty, and when completed will prove for the Louisville and New Orleans trade a most desirable craft for them, that they can build better and faster boats than can be done anywhere else in the United States, and any person counting will realize the fact in few months hence that the Kate will be the fastest and finest craft that ever plied on the bosom of the great Mississippi river. She is being built expressly to beat the fastest time that has ever been made, and from the appearance of her beautiful model and the powerful machinery, now nearly completed at the Vulcan Iron Foundery, we doubt not that she will be the fastest boat that ever turned a wheel on the Mississippi river.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:05 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
2:45 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:05 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P.M.
6:15 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:45 A.M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	9:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 9 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:45 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 15, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express... (Daily.)	12:00 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Columbus Accom. No. 13.	5:45 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	No. 9, Express South... No. 1, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:35 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P.M.
10:20 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 10 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	5:30 P.M.
On Sunday		5:30 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
BY ALL

The new postal cars on the Michigan Central road are marvels of ingenious arrangement.

W. D. Griswold, President of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, is in the city.

Green Line freight, sent from St. Louis South per the Iron Mountain railroad, is going through to Macon, Ga., in five days.

Maj. J. D. Lockhart, of Nashville, is in St. Louis in the interest of certain railroads of Tennessee advertised to be sold by the State next month.

Mr. John A. Wilson, formerly connected with the Adams Express Company as messenger on the Louisville and Memphis line, has resumed his place once more.

The passenger earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches for the month ending September 30, 1870, amounted to $110,-[illegible] 75.

L. M. Cole, general ticket and passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and G. B. Gibson, general Western passenger agent of the same road, arrived yesterday from St. Louis via Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

After long delay and much debate the Cairo City Councils has finally extended the time in which the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company may avail themselves of the bonds voted by that city to the road. A condition is attached to the extension requiring the company to pay all creditors who are citizens of Cairo.

Major A. S. Dodd, of New York, proprietor of Dodd's Express, and general manager of the Commercial Traveling Association, an institution the weights of which railroad companies are bound to feel, will probably arrive in the city today. His place of business is not yet known, but information can be obtained of Captain Frank B. Harris, Superintendent of the Transfer Company.

At a meeting of the directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western road, at Toledo, on the 30th, the following directors were elected: Samuel Jaquess, Jr., Lewis Reed, Jr., Wm. Baylis, Horace J. Lloyd, A. G. Cattell, Edward Coppell, Edward Tuck, Jr., Cattell, Coppell & Co., Augustus Heard, James F. D. Lanier, Lafayette Lord, C. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, Warren Colburn, of Boston, Edward Tuck, of Toledo, Ohio, and Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad company has issued a circular to the effect that on and after 6 a. m. October 9th, the rate of fare between Louisville and Nashville will be reduced from $5 to $4 for the round trip, and from $3 to $2 for one way. Also, that on and after October 9th, the rate of fare between Louisville and Memphis will be reduced from $10 to $8 for the round trip, and from $6 to $4 for one way

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE A.		CLOSE.	
	Day.	Hrs.	Day.	Hrs.
Cin. & Eastern	7:00 A.M. 8:00 P.M.	12:00	9:30	12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	9:00	9:00	12:00	12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & Nashville	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Bowling Green	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Nashville, Chattanooga & Atlanta	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Lebanon & Hardinsburg Branch	7:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Bairdstown Branch	7:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Lexington	12:00	3:00	9:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				
Cincinnati & Lexington	9:00	9:00		
Evansville Mail				
Evansville Express	7:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
New Albany	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Shelbyville	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Mail to Westport	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Way Mails	1:00		12:00	12:00
Shelbyville	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Mail to Frankfort	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Mail to Westport	7:00 A.M.	12:00	12:00	12:00
Mail to